FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

# Daily Report

# Latin America

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# Daily Report
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*FBIS-LAT-95-033* *17 February 1995*

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## Guarantor Negotiators To Depart if No Answer Soon

*PY1602163995 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1453 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Brasilia, 16 Feb (EFE)—The representatives of guarantor countries mediating the conflict between Ecuador and Peru will end today 10 days of almost uninterrupted negotiations in Brasilia. They are still waiting for the two countries to formally answer their proposal for an agreement to shore up the cease-fire.

Ecuador has approved this document while Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori is expected to give his answer on 16 February. Most of the guarantor countries (Argentina, Chile, Brazil, and the United States) representatives have their departure times set.

This round of negotiations has produced a peace proposal to shore up the cease-fire and has ensured that dialogue will prevail in the quest for a peaceful solution to the conflict between Ecuador and Peru.

Irrespective of the Ecuadoran and Peruvian Government answers to the proposed agreement, and even if they want to continue mediating indefinitely, the representatives consider this round has ended.

Brazilian Deputy Foreign Minister Sebastiao do Rego Barros stated: "One of the parties has already approved the proposal, and the other has asked for a few hours before answering."

Do Rego Barros explained that the proposed agreement seeks the separation of forces to be followed by a mission of military experts who are ready to go to the conflict area.

He said: "The guarantor countries have already conveyed to the two parties their proposal for an agreement that will allow us to send in observers, once the big step of a cease-fire has been taken."

The Brazilian official warned that the proposed agreement must be implemented before the mission of observers, which is already in Brasilia, can be sent.

He emphasized that official reports from the two governments in conflict indicate that military operations in the area have ceased, and that both are prepared to respect the cease-fire.

Do Rego Barros explained: "We cannot send a mission of observers unless we are able to guarantee their safety, because we will be sending a peace mission, not a war mission."

He added: "We are prepared to wait for a reasonable period of time. The Brazilian representatives have no problem waiting but the representatives from other countries cannot wait forever."

Do Rego Barros stated: "I would imagine that if we do not get an answer by today or tomorrow at the latest, the officials of the other countries will have to go home."

He emphasized: "We have done our work. It was well done. The military observers are waiting, and we are practically ready to send the mission in."

The technical-military meeting of guarantor countries—called to prepare a mission of observers to be sent to the conflict area—began in Brasilia on Wednesday [date not specified] at the headquarters of the Brazilian Armed Forces General Staff. This confidential meeting and that of the vice minister have been taking place concurrently.

The guarantor countries issued a declaration on 14 February stating their willingness to continue to help the parties "to reach, with the urgency that the circumstances require, an agreement that will shore up the cease-fire."

The guarantor countries stated: "The cessation of hostilities and the signing of this agreement are essential for sending a mission of observers as the parties have requested, to ensure the essential conditions for the mission are met."

The guarantors have been meeting since 26 January when the confrontation between Ecuador and Peru got worse. The ambassadors stationed in Brasilia met first, then the vice ministers met in Rio de Janeiro for one week, and finally the ambassadors in Brasilia met and decided that the talks should return to a higher level.

## Peru Still Refusing To Sign Formal Cease-Fire Agreement

*PY1602235295 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2310 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Brasilia, 16 Feb (AE)—Peru refuses to sign the cease-fire agreement with Peru. Itamaraty [Brazilian Foreign Ministry] today disclosed that despite the fact that the two countries have accepted a cease-fire proposal in the border conflict, Peru has still not signed the proposal. Adviser Maria Stella explained that "the cease-fire proposal was accepted by the two countries, but it has still not been officially accepted with the signing of the document."

During another round of negotiations in Itamaraty today among the group of guarantor countries and representatives from Peru and Ecuador, the two countries failed to reach a final agreement to sign the cease-fire proposal. Peru's reasons for not signing the proposal were not revealed. Neither did the Ecuadoran representative to the meeting disclose the reasons given by Peru for not signing the proposal.

Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso himself on 14 February announced the agreement for a cease-fire between the Ecuadoran and Peruvian Governments in a war that has already lasted almost three weeks. Cardoso explained that he phoned Presidents Alberto Fujimori and Sixto Duran-Ballen and was informed about the agreement reached the night before. The president said "they were both willing to observe the cease-fire."

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Brazil is awaiting the signing of the cease-fire proposal to send military observers to the conflict zone to safeguard the implementation of the cease-fire. The agreement between the Ecuadoran and Peruvian Governments foresees a cease-fire, the withdrawal of forces from the conflict zone, and the arrival of military observers from the four guarantor countries to the conflict zone. About a week ago the Armed Forces Joint Staff (EMFA) had already organized a reduced group that will be sent to the demilitarized zone to safeguard the implementation of a cease-fire. According to Itamaraty's preliminary estimates, the military observers will remain in the zone some 90 days.

**Fujimori To Propose 'Small Changes' To Guarantors Proposal**

*PY1702003595 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2338 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Lima, 16 Feb (EFE)—Today Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori asserted that Peru considers the peace proposal made by the guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol acceptable, but that Peru will also propose some "small changes" to it.

In statements made to America Television, the Peruvian chief of state said that these changes will be to include the exact coordinates of the places mentioned in the document.

The first peace proposal by the guarantor countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States), made two weeks ago, was answered by the Peruvian Government five days later, "but now I think our answer will not take so long," Fujimori stated.

The draft proposal "seeks to include the aspirations of the two parties, and therefore it needs to be carefully assessed before making any decision," he said.

The president said that he is in permanent contact with Foreign Minister Efrain Goldenberg from the Cenepa River headwaters, where he has traveled to show that Peruvian troops have dislodged Ecuadoran troops from that region.

Fujimori also stated that he hoped to arrive in Lima today to study the Peruvian answer to the guarantors.

In statements to a Lima radio station from the Cenepa zone today, the president also said that he will head an expedition of journalists and military members who will travel next weekend to Tihuinza, on the eastern slope of the Condor Mountain Range.

For the time being "it is impossible" to reach Tihuinza "because the topography is very rugged and because of the heavy rainfall."

Fujimori said that "it is still very risky to try to reach the zone, even to try to get to PV1 [Watch Post One] by helicopter because there are still some lost snipers in the zone."

Fujimori chatted with the television channel at PV1, where he spent the night on 15 February with the troops in a shelter against air attacks.

He also reiterated that Tihuinza is "fully under Peruvian control" and that the site with the same name exhibited by Ecuador to the media "is an alleged Tihuinza where they have gathered together a few soldiers."

Fujimori added: "We have beaten them by dislodging them from our territory, and we are now in control of that military post."

Fujimori insisted that Peru "never invaded Ecuadoran territory" and noted that "now that we have recovered our territory, there will be a clearer idea and a better assessment of the conflict."

As for a "definitive" solution to the continuous border conflict with Ecuador, Fujimori said that it must be discussed with the guarantor countries at the meetings in Brasilia, and that they must be designed to complete the demarcation of the borderline "in compliance with the Protocol."

**Ecuador Leaves Brasilia Meeting; Guarantors To Persevere**

*PY1702010395 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 2227 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[Live telephone interview with EFE correspondent in Rio de Janeiro Hernan Bau by announcer Alvaro Ugaz in the studio in Lima]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Ugaz] Good evening, Hernan.

[Bau] Good evening, Alvaro. It is now 2027, and a few minutes ago Ecuadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Marcelo Fernandez left the Itamaraty building, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, saying he would only return to the meeting if called back to sign the draft agreement proposed by the guarantor countries last night. This situation has something to do with the declaration made by the Ecuadoran foreign minister, which you already know, that Peru had rejected the content of the guarantors' proposal. There was, however, a hopeful event in this process, when today all the members of the international media saw with admiration, and guessing about what was happening, that Marcelo Fernandez was walking around the Itamaraty gardens with his Peruvian counterpart Eduardo Ponce. They were seen alone talking, and this created great expectations and rumors about the situation. The meeting, however, continues. The guarantors' representatives held separate meetings with the delegates of the two countries, who held consultations with their governments. But the report from Lima that President Alberto Fujimori reportedly asked for five days to study the proposal before giving his final answer has created some uncertainty.

[Ugaz] Was anything said about this? Would the five days be accepted, or is there a shorter term? What is the environment in Itamaraty, and what did the guarantors say?

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[Bau] You should understand that due to the secrecy of the negotiations, there are great doubts about what is really happening in the Foreign Ministry, where the negotiations are being held. But the guarantors are clear in the sense that they will continue with the negotiations at their level all the way, to get either a positive or negative answer on their proposal. The negotiations will then continue at another level, but that level was not specified, perhaps at the foreign ministers' level or at a presidential summit level, which is now being seriously considered in Itamaraty. It was said, however, that the negotiations process through dialogue will not be abandoned, and that whatever the term requested the negotiations will continue. The deputy foreign minister of Chile, and the Argentine under secretary for Latin American Affairs, have already gotten their return tickets to their countries. The Argentine and Brazilian representatives have a scheduled meeting tomorrow to discuss the bilateral meeting their two presidents will hold.

[Ugaz] There was talk in Brasilia about the arrival of military and civilian observers from the guarantor countries to the border region between Peru and Ecuador. What do you know about it?

[Bau] They are here, they are holding parallel meetings at the headquarters of the Armed Forces Command. The Brazilian deputy foreign minister said that the documents presented must be accepted before the mission begins its journey. Otherwise the members of the missions would run serious risks in the dangerous border region.

[Ugaz] A final question. Is the Peruvian representative attending the meeting, or was the meeting suspended?

[Bau] He is not at the meeting. The Peruvian representative left the meeting without being noticed. The one who was seen leaving was Ecuadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Marcelo Fernandez who said he would only return to the negotiations if he is called to sign the proposal.

### Signing of Peru-Ecuador Cease-Fire Agreement Imminent

*PA1702041895 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0356 GMT 17 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Brasilia, 16 Feb (EFE)—The Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported that the agreement formalizing the cease-fire between Ecuador and Peru will be signed in about 20 minutes (about 0310 GMT on Friday) [as received].

The agreement also includes the sending of international observers to the Amazon border zone that has been the site of the conflict between the two countries since 26 January, the Brazilian Ministry stated.

### Cease-Fire Agreement Signed

*PA1702052895 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0501 GMT 17 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Brasilia, 17 Feb (NOTIMEX)—The Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported that Ecuador and Peru today signed an agreement that formalizes a cease-fire in the military conflict which began 26 days ago over control of a still undelineated border zone.

Spokesperson Maria Estela Frota said the agreement was signed by the representatives of Ecuador, Peru, and the Rio de Janeiro Protocol's guarantor countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States). The protocol delineated the border between the two nations in 1942.

The agreement was signed at 0245 (0445 GMT) at Itamaraty Palace, headquarters of the Foreign Ministry.

[Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish at 0505 GMT on 17 February broadcasts a 30-second report announcing a cease-fire agreement has been signed, adding: "The parties agreed to send a mission of observers from the Rio de Janeiro Protocol's guarantor countries. It was learned that the document approved early this morning foresees the demilitarization of certain border zones."]

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## Cuba

### Government Concerned About Immigrants Fleeing Guantanamo

*PA1602202295 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1838 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 17 Feb [date as received] (PL)—The number of illegal Cuban immigrants who have escaped from the Guantanamo Naval Base has increased to around 900, the Cuban Foreign Ministry reported today.

Speaking before domestic and international media, Rafael Dausa of the North American Directorate of the Cuban Foreign Ministry said that Cuba is closely following this situation and the attitude of U.S. soldiers in charge of this military installation.

Dausa also noted the Cuban Government's concern about the risks posed by the mine fields to those who attempt to return to their homes and said this option should be avoided by people detained on the base in accordance with a decision by U.S. authorities.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman also described the bill submitted to the U.S. Congress by Senator Jesse Helms to internationalize the economic and trade blockade of the island as diabolical, meddlesome, and extraterritorial.

He said there are currently eight anti-Cuban bills in the U.S. Congress, which demonstrates a disregard for UN resolutions condemning the harassment of this country.

We are prepared to face any negative effect that any decision in this regard may have on the Cuban economy, he added.

In another part of his statement, he described as successful the recent visit to Cuba by Canadian Deputy Foreign Minister Catherine McCallum, who met with Cuban Vice President Carlos Lage, National Assembly President Ricardo Alarcon, and Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina.

Her stay in Havana marked an important moment that reflects the solidity of ties between the two countries, Dausa said, adding that Robaina will visit Canada between 19 and 25 March at the official invitation of the Canadian Foreign Ministry in Ottawa.

Robaina will also head his country's delegation to the inauguration ceremony of new Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti on 1 March.

Answering another question, Dausa confirmed that Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas is currently in the PRC. He said a delegation of Chinese businessmen will later travel to the Antillean island, thus confirming the heightening of existing economic and trade relations.

### Foreign Ministry Regards Helms Proposal as 'Diabolical'

*PA1602234195 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 16 Feb (DPA)—A Foreign Relations Ministry source today said in Havana that the draft bill Senator Jesse Helms has proposed to toughen the U.S. embargo on Cuba is "diabolical, unfair, extraterritorial, and absurd."

Rafael Dausa, the North American analysis coordinator of the Foreign Ministry, however, rejected any possible effects on Cuba, considering it is difficult to exceed the current toughness of the U.S. embargo.

The bill introduced by the ultraconservative senator "fails to add much to the large" legislative "swarm" existing in the United States, which opposes trading with Cuba, according to Luis Delfin Perez Orozco, the American affairs deputy director of the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

Meanwhile, Dausa told the media that the Helms proposal is but one of the eight anti-Cuban initiatives introduced in Congress in only 40 days of sessions, however, he thinks that of all these initiatives, the so-called Freedom and Solidarity With Cuba Act "is the most diabolical, unfair, extraterritorial, and absurd" initiative.

The proposal includes toughening the embargo, supporting the claims filed by those U.S. citizens whose assets on the island were confiscated following the 1959 victory of the Cuban revolution, and the international application of the mechanisms that hinder trade between the United States and Cuba.

After describing the initiative as "a mixture of anti-Cuban feelings and science fiction," the former official of the Cuban Interest Office in Washington noted that the United States pays no attention to the UN resolutions requesting an end to the blockade.

According to Dausa, the science fiction part of the Helms initiative applies to future U.S. aid to a democratic government on the island, because, he explained, the government of Fidel Castro is already democratic.

"It is irrational to think that a U.S. legislator could impose the requirements needed for a country to be democratic or not and for that country to be approved by the Washington government," the official pointed out. He maintained that Cuba is prepared to "face any negative impact a decision of this nature might have on the economy."

Dausa also reported that approximately 900 rafters have returned to their homes by crossing the dangerous fence around the U.S. Guantanamo Naval Base, which is believed to be the most mined area in Latin America and, possibly, in the world.

"We are still paying attention to this problem and to the U.S. military attitude as it protects this border area," he underscored.

As for the alleged Swedish refusal to grant political refugee status to those Cubans who arrived from several European countries, including Spain, he remarked that "it is a sovereign decision" the Scandinavian country made and that Cuba "has nothing to do with it."

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### Ministry Spokesman Cited on U.S. Talks, Robaina Tours

*FL1702005895 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2032 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina Gonzalez will pay an official visit to Canada 19-23 March [dates as heard] in response to an invitation from the Canadian Government. Robaina will attend Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti's inauguration on 1 March and the opening of the World Conference on Social Development, in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 6 March. Rafael Dausa, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, told reporters at the international press center of Robaina's successful Asian tour. He also reported that no date has been set for the next round of Cuban-U.S. migration talks.

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## Zedillo Vows No Offensives in Chiapas

*PA1702002395 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 15 Feb 95 p 6*

["Transcript" of speech by Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo at a meeting with Indian representatives at the National Palace in Mexico City on 14 February]

[FBIS Translated Text] Fellow representatives of the nation's Indian communities, ladies and gentlemen:

It is my pleasure to welcome the representatives of the Indian communities to the seat of government. Welcome, this is your home.

Here today, at the National Palace, we have heard the voices of our ethnic pluralism. We have heard the voices of the profound Mexico that gives us identity and pride. Here today we must answer that voice with a commitment—a commitment to recognize in your languages and traditions and your communities a great legacy that makes us all Mexicans; a commitment to recognize in your harmonious relation with nature a lesson that is today an essential lesson and a great opportunity for a development headed and governed by the communities themselves. Most of all, however, we must hear today the commitment to fight, decisively and tirelessly, the inequality and injustice that still afflict many, nearly all, of Mexico's Indians.

We must resolve the obstacles of poverty, social lags, difficult access to justice, and insufficient public services in order for respect and democracy to take on their full meaning in Indian communities.

Ours is a commitment to act from the government, from society as a whole, to overcomes the lags that are hurting you and your communities. The lags that are accumulating in Indian regions are not recent. They date back a long time. Some started centuries ago. They accumulated until creating a veritable vicious circle. That is why we must redouble our efforts along with you and your decisions.

The governments that stemmed from the revolution made many valuable efforts to fight lags and neglect. We must admit, however, that those efforts have been insufficient and that we must make an additionally extraordinary effort to break this cycle that we can no longer accept. The equality of Indians must become a reality. From a moral standpoint, the nation cannot accept another response.

In this great effort, we must undertake and concentrate on the handling of resources, which is very important. We cannot resign ourselves to accept the cold figures that reveal a half-hearted commitment. We cannot allow remote decisions by a bureaucracy that assigns, from an office, resources with administrative criteria.

We must respect the will and knowledge of Indians to implement decisions, projects, and programs. We have to decentralize in a profound and real manner public investment for the development of Indian communities. Our proposal is both possible and proven. You, through the Regional Solidarity Funds for the development of Indian communities, have proved this. We, along with you, can make things different, offering greater efficiency and honesty through a Social Comptroller's Office [Contraloria Social] unbound by bureaucracy or administrative delays and which features the authentic participation of Indian peoples.

We want the communities in which you live to have housing, drinking water, sewage, electricity, and roads. We want the municipalities in which you live to have the certainty that the law will be on your side on just causes; that the law will treat you as equals; and that it will consider the uses, customs, and existence of your traditional authorities.

The justice reform we are starting must also give great consideration to the situation of Indians and the mandates of the Constitution in the sense of respecting your legal practices and customs.

We are going to propose laws that will allow us to have defenders specializing in Indian affairs and public ministries devoted to the security and justice of Indians.

We want Indian municipalities to have resources and the ability to freely decide how those resources are to be used. To this effect, we are promoting a new federalism. We want agrarian communities, Indian ejidos, and small Indian proprietors to be totally certain of their land rights. We never want them to be stripped of their properties again by those who take advantage of their weakness before the law or to fear being victims of abuse. We want Mexican Indians to have the same full political rights given to the rest of the population. We want your democracy to be as good as the one we are building through the efforts of everyone in the entire country.

This is why, speaking before you today, I wanted to announce the public investment that will support the production projects that have been proposed and decided by the Indian organizations themselves.

Through the Regional Solidarity Funds, your organized communities will define, with total freedom, the projects they most need. There are more than 6,800 projects to date. They are backed by 142 existing funds and will receive 400 million new pesos this year.

Additionally, the National Indian Institute will have 289.9 million new pesos for its education, health, cultural, and technical assistance programs.

We also will continue the coffee program that aids small producers to further their planting and reaping tasks. This program comprises 200,000 coffee growers who, after the serious international price crisis, are starting to see a more promising future.

To continue the assistance, we will earmark 80.530 million new pesos, which will be bolstered with funds saved from the assistance that was received last year. [sentence as published]

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The municipal solidarity funds and the Indian municipalities and communities will receive 1 billion new pesos that are to be used for public works projects that have been decided by the communities themselves.

Likewise, the programs for the regions that require priority attention, the Indian zones, will have another 500 million new pesos.

In total, the government will invest more than 2.270 billion new pesos in investment programs this year. These programs will be implemented in Indian zones under federation budget line item 26 for solidarity and regional development. This amount will be increased by quantities that are to be contributed by other secretariats—for example, the Education, Health, Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Communication and Transportation Secretariats—and which will be announced by the secretaries of those branches in due time.

Ladies and gentlemen, Indian companeros:

The problem that has concerned us the most since January 1994 is the conflict in Chiapas. Because of the situation caused by the conflict in several Chiapas municipalities, thousands of families have not been able to receive health services, thousands of children have not gone to school, and thousands of men and women have abandoned their communities. This situation has continued for more than a year and is causing havoc, especially in Indian communities.

You know that I recently had to make a very formidable decision because it was necessary that the law be upheld to ensure the security of the population. I report with satisfaction that in less than 72 hours, we have peacefully reestablished the government's presence in Chiapas, which was deprived of federal authority for nearly 14 months.

The Attorney General's Office and the Mexican Army are currently both present in Chiapas towns where it was required that the state of law be reinstated.

Today, I am giving precise instructions to the Attorney General's Office and the Mexican Army not to carry out any type of action that could trigger confrontations. The Mexican Army will not launch any offensives and will limit its activities to patrolling the area to prevent violence.

Today, I ratify that the Mexican Army is and will continue to be an army of peace. I also ratify today that the decision made on 9 February does not mean that the political path to resolve the conflict definitely has not been rescinded.

Today, I ratify my conviction that the conflict has to be resolved with respect for the law and through political conciliation. The government of the republic is obliged to observe the law and to ensure that it is observed, however, the government of the republic also has the duty to further the political and peaceful resolution to the conflict.

This is just what I proposed to do before I assumed the presidency of the republic and when I took the oath as president. The government was not the one that opted for armed violence in Chiapas. The government was not the one that rejected dialogue and negotiations. The government was not the one that refused to hold direct dialogue to discuss all of the issues.

Those who demand today that the government make decisions that have never been demanded from the EZLN [Zapatist National Liberation Army] should be aware that the political path requires a political will and that the political will is proven with deeds, not words. The government's willingness to politically resolve the conflict in Chiapas continues to be in effect.

This is expressed today as we issue a new call to the EZLN leadership to clearly manifest their intention to opt for the political and legal path to reach a just, dignified, and definite resolution to the conflict.

I have said that it is very important that the legislative branch help determine the best channels to reinstate the state of law, overcome the social inequities, and advance to a new political order in Chiapas that will ensure peace, justice, and democracy.

I also have proposed that the Congress of the Union consider an amnesty law initiative for EZLN members who choose the political path and lay down their weapons. I will send a request tomorrow for the honorable Congress of the Union to hold a special session.

I informed the Dialogue and Conciliation Commission of the Congress of this decision yesterday. This commission has been carrying out important work. I am convinced that its good offices and efforts will be decisive in finding and securing a political resolution to the Chiapas conflict. Based on its moral authority and social representation, the commission will help find new channels for conciliation.

Likewise, I will ask the Dialogue and Conciliation Commission, as well as the National Human Rights Commission, to verify that government officials in Chiapas work to obtain justice and that their actions are peaceful and respect the rights of the population.

Both commissions will receive all of the facilities needed to corroborate that there have been no confrontations, hostilities, or human rights violations. Both commission will be able to ascertain that the actions carried out by the Attorney General's Office and the Mexican Army are the first step to reinstating the law, overcoming social inequities, and advancing toward a new political order in Chiapas.

It should be clear that this first step is not a return to the state of affairs that generated the social nonconformity that resulted in violence. In Chiapas, we will not allow the return of the arrogant, vindicative, and abusive conduct that hindered the standard of living of men and women and particularly offended the dignity of the Indians.

In Chiapas, we have to establish conditions to overcome the second-class treatment of Indian and peasant communities, to renew the political path by strengthening democracy and by having respect for and promoting Indian

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organizations within the framework of the Constitution, and to reinstate the state of law and advance in furthering an equitable development process.

The doors are open for every individual, leader, and organization to participate in the establishment of a new democratic order in Chiapas. The channels are open for everyone to contribute in the tasks of answering the social demands related to health, nutrition, education, housing, and employment, as well as claims related to agrarian, and human rights issues, in addition to the procurement of justice.

The is why the channels for free, imperative, and plural participation in Mexico are open and will remain open. This can be attested on a daily basis through activities carried out by the representatives of the people, social leaders, organizations, and the political parties. The only condition demanded from everyone by democracy and ethics alike is an observance of the law and a duty to uphold the truth.

This is why no one contributes to the advancement of democracy, justice, or peace by spreading rumors. No one contributes to democracy, legitimate interests, or a more suitable public order by distorting the facts. This is why in Chiapas, as well as in all of Mexico, we should speak the truth, write the truth, and criticize with the truth.

Brother Indians:

Within the framework of the law, and in absolute liberty, all of us must participate in the building of a more just and democratic Mexico; this is my commitment. Respect, participation, open and permanent dialogue are my commitments to all of you. To speak to you truthfully; to work with a clear political willingness to overcome injustice, inequality, and poverty—these also are my commitments to you and to all of the Indian people.

These are the commitments I detailed during the election campaign and which I have maintained in the government. I reiterate them today, and I will honor them always. These are commitments we will accomplish together. Together we must do it, and together we will do it.

### Attorney General's Office Defends Actions in Chiapas

*PA1702013295 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 15 Feb 95 p 6*

["Text" of communique issued by the Mexican Attorney General's Office in Mexico City on February 14]

[FBIS Translated Text] The actions undertaken by the Attorney General's Office [PGR] to carry out arrest orders in Chiapas State have been executed in strict compliance with the law and respect for human rights.

Following today's presidential orders, the PGR will not take any actions in Chiapas that may lead to confrontations, while awaiting the decision of the president and the National Congress with regard to an amnesty law.

To date, the PGR has taken the following actions: after reviewing each individual case, 19 people have been remanded to the judicial authorities, and six people detained in Cacalomacan, Mexico State, were released because of a lack of evidence linking them to criminal acts.

The investigations have been conducted without acts of violence, and we have shown to the news media that there were no "bombings" and that Chiapas residents were not persecuted.

On 12 February, four people carrying firearms were arrested 2 km from the Moralia Ejido, Altamirano Municipality. Two of them were elderly and were released on that same day. The other two were remanded to the appropriate judicial authorities solely on the charge of possessing illegal weapons.

The PGR was assisted in dismantling two kidnapping gangs that operated in that state.

With the certainty that these actions have been conducted in accordance with the law and to ensure the safety of society, when the PGR received a note from the National Human Rights Committee proposing precautionary measures, we acted immediately, voicing the PGR's commitment to respect the individual guarantees of the residents of the area. With this response, it has been established that the PGR is conducting legal actions not only in Chiapas, but also in the entire country, which is why it has no objection to being overseen.

### Treasury Bonds Not To Exceed 15 Percent of Public Debt

*PA1702034695 Mexico City UNOMASUNO (ECONOMIA Supplement) in Spanish 15 Feb 95 p 5*

[Report by Luis Martin Gonzalez Guadarrama]

[FBIS Translated Text] In fiscal 1995, the federal executive branch will be able to issue federal tesobonos [treasury bonds] for an amount that does not exceed 15 percent of overall public debt. In addition, the executive branch is authorized to contract credits or issue securities abroad to exchange or refinance these instruments if such operations do not exceed $26.5 billion.

These guidelines are part of an agreement signed by the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat [SHCP] which goes into effect today. The agreement adds that in cases in which foreign governments have to guarantee credits or securities issued abroad, Congress must be informed of the conditions before the credits or securities can be approved. This agreement was published in EL DIARIO OFICIAL DE LA FEDERACION and amended Article 2 of the 1995 Federal Revenues Law.

The document states that, based on this amendment, this article is modified to read as follows: The federal executive branch is authorized, through the SHCP, to contract, implement, and approve credits, loans, and other forms of

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public debt, even the issuance of securities, to finance the federal spending budget for the current fiscal year.

This decision comes under the terms of the General Public Debt Law, which limits total net foreign indebtedness to the equivalent of $5 billion in national currency, according to the foreign exchange rate the Bank of Mexico publishes in EL DIARIO DE LA FEDERACION.

The federal government also is authorized, through the SHCP, to issue securities in domestic currency and to contract loans to exchange or refinance the Treasury's liabilities under the terms of the General Public Debt Law, without these operations having to translate into additional government indebtedness [as published].

**Government Not To Prevent Illegal Border Crossings**

*PA1702034895 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 16 Feb 95 p 42*

[FBIS Translated Text] Tijuana, Baja California, 15 Feb—The Mexican Government will not stop people without documents from going to the United States. This statement was made today by Alejandro Olea Garcia, the recently appointed coordinator of Beta Group. On his second day as the head of this group, the staff general said the police group in charge of guarding the border "will not become a Mexican border patrol" and will not impede the free transit of countrymen trying to enter the neighboring country illegally.

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## Ecuador

### President: 'Skirmishes' Continue Despite Cease-Fire

*PY1602173295 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1631 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Quito, 16 Feb (EFE)—Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran Ballen has reported that skirmishes continue along the Ecuadoran-Peruvian border on 15 and 16 February despite the cease-fire declared on 14 February.

He added that if Peru does not sign the definitive cease-fire—which U.S. Argentina, Chilean, and Brazilian diplomats proposed in Brasilia on 15 February—which Ecuador has already accepted, "it will be obvious who started this conflict and who keeps it going."

### Says Country Progressing Despite Conflict

*PA1602195995 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[Speech by Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen at a ceremony to sign an oil exploration agreement in Quito; from "The Voz Andes Newscast;" broadcast in progress—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] ... 4.5 billion sucres, to help in one way or another in coping with the effects of the crisis we are facing with our southern neighbor.

Today we have signed an oil exploration agreement for Block No. 19, which is part of the seventh round of bids my government opened a few months ago.

I have related both events—the previous ceremony and this one—because many people in the country believe that the country's activities have been interrupted as a result of the crisis. This ceremony shows the opposite is true. The country is moving forward. The country continues with the process of political, economic, and social changes my government is committed to carry out.

This is the second contract signed during the seventh round. We will continue with the remaining five in the next weeks, and shortly thereafter we will sign an agreement for the construction and operation of the oil pipeline. This shows the dedication that the Energy Ministry has given to oil activities. In the history of our country, I do not believe we have ever taken so many steps toward increasing this activity as under my government.

These days, our determination to build a new oil pipeline is totally justified. We have surpassed our storage capacity in the eastern sector where tanks are located. In addition, with the interruption of the Colombian oil pipeline, we have had to reduce exploitation activities due to a lack of transportation and storage. Both aspects have been included in the bidding process.

There is another important point in today's ceremony. This group of important enterprises—[word indistinct] British and from other countries that have joined to explore and exploit Block No. 19—have faith in Ecuador. It shows that despite the temporary—we all hope—nature of this war, of this military conflict with Peru, which we did not seek, they have shown us their support. They know Ecuador is a peaceful, quiet country where they can invest because they have faith in our future.

Today's ceremony is part of our future plans. In the remaining 18 months of my administration, the benefit of this and similar agreements will undoubtedly be seen in the creation of new jobs and in an additional infusion into the country's economy as a result of these exploration activities. The real results of the efforts that will begin today by the Traiton firm will not be seen under my administration but under future governments. The current administration's plans do not seek ephemeral or transitory effects but long-term results.

As I said, I believe it is very important to stress the faith in Ecuador demonstrated by today's ceremony. Thank you very much.

### Urges Peru To Sign Guarantors' Proposal

*PA1602190795 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1707 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[Report by unidentified reporter from the government palace; from "The Voz Andes Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Good afternoon, HCJV Voz de los Andes listeners. I am once again coming to you from the government palace to report on events taking place here, obviously concerning the problem that all Ecuadorans are experiencing due to the conflict with the country to the south. A few minutes ago, the president of the Republic admitted the possibility that the OAS might intervene directly to find a solution to the border conflict with Peru if that country does not sign the peace agreement proposed by the guarantors by midnight tonight. Duran-Ballen emphasized that Ecuador has accepted the guarantors' proposal but that Peru has refused to do so. He even admitted that there have been skirmishes between the armies yesterday and today.

Here is what President Sixto Duran-Ballen said at the government palace a few minutes ago, when he received the Association of Ecuadoran Private Banks' contribution, which was obtained in the telethon held in our country a few days ago.

[Begin Duran-Ballen recording] Yesterday we gave the guarantors our approval of the text, which was proposed by the guarantors, and the peace declaration was confirmed by our representative. Everyone knows that once again Peru is studying the situation. They said yesterday that the president is not in Lima and that they would need four or five more days to respond to the document presented by the guarantors. I understand they presented a counterproposal this morning. I also understand that the guarantors

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have given them until the end of the day to sign the document, which has already been accepted by the Republic of Ecuador.

This is the second time—the first on the night of 30 January and the second yesterday, 14 February—that Ecuador has given its approval and has proven to the world that it is willing to make a genuine [words indistinct] by agreeing to sign a document prepared by the guarantors. If Peru does not sign this document, it will once again show the world that they are the ones who have provoked and who are maintaining the crisis between the countries.

I hope that by the end of the day—which is the time given by the guarantors to reflect on what this means to both countries—the Peruvian president agrees to sign this peace declaration. He has a commitment to his people and the world to carry out something, which they have repeatedly stated, [words indistinct] unilaterally. Now is the time for them to demonstrate their true spirit so we can later—in a short or long term, depending on what is necessary—sit down at a table to reach a solution that is fair to both countries, which is the work that remains to be done by the guarantors. [end recording]

Let us now listen to what President Sixto Duran-Ballen said about the possibility that the OAS be the mediator if Peru does not sign the peace agreement proposed by the guarantors by midnight tonight. Duran-Ballen said a few minutes ago that the OAS could be the most suitable mechanism to further this total pacification process.

[Begin Duran-Ballen recording] That is a possibility if the process fails this afternoon. The protocol itself has to be [word indistinct] later, if both countries decided to sit at the negotiating table, by the guarantors, however this phase of a real cease-fire with the signing of a document would have to be decided upon by the OAS because the United Nations first wants to have [words indistinct] from the regional governments.

[Reporter] Will Peru [words indistinct] take it to the OAS?

[Duran-Ballen] That is correct, but we will have to wait and see what happens. [end recording]

### Foreign Minister Calls on OAS To Mediate

*PA1702022495 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[From "The Voz Andes Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Ecuadoran foreign minister spoke with reporters at the government palace this afternoon, indicating that the diplomatic efforts in the past few days have been difficult and formidable. He then replied to reporters' questions.

[Begin Foreign Minister Galo Leoro recording, in progress] ...always finding obstacles, always finding difficulties in the path to peace, always changing [words indistinct] positions. Why? To have a cease-fire that, without observers and without the procedures the guarantor countries have proposed, we cannot trust will be upheld within honorable terms [words indistinct] a situation of this nature. We hope the guarantor countries will continue giving us their help in the search for the adequate mechanisms so that, in accordance with our request and also that of Peru, observers—whether military or of another nature—will be able to attest and verify in some way that the cease-fire will be effective and perhaps will lead at last to a real peace.

I issue a call to all the OAS countries so that with their contribution and faithful to the principles of the OAS Charter, which are no more other than to maintain peace and to seek a peaceful solution of controversies, we will achieve that which, with so much perseverance, we have wanted to achieve but unfortunately have been unable to obtain at those meetings in Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia. I regret, I deeply regret having to state this. I reiterate that it would have been great for the country, for the Ecuadoran people, and even more so, for all of us who form part of this American continent, called the continent of peace, if I could have announced that peace was being achieved through the methods and procedures that the guarantor countries had suggested to us yesterday. Thank you very much. [end recording]

That was the statement of the Ecuadoran foreign minister at the presidency. As I said earlier, the foreign minister then replied to some questions.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified moderator in progress] ...Felix Narvaez of Ecuador has the floor. Feliz Narvaez of Ecuavisa, please.

[Narvaez] Mr. Foreign Minister, if convincing the four guarantor countries has been quite difficult for Ecuador throughout this entire phase of diplomatic efforts and [words indistinct] the OAS and the UN Security Council, would it not be [words indistinct]?

[Leoro] Well, what you have just said [words indistinct]. What happens is that the OAS, as I said earlier, has the essential task and objective of maintaining peace and seeking peaceful solutions to controversies. A regional organization like the OAS could not even demand, in accordance with the UN Charter [words indistinct] regional organizations unless they deal with problems of collective security [words indistinct]. I do not think there is such a risk because I think the countries of the American continent are convinced, and not only convinced but obliged by the OAS and UN Charters to seek all the means to reestablish peace.

If this does not occur, if this peace is impossible to obtain through a continental organization that has been operating for more than a century and its biggest task, one could say, in America has been to maintain this peace, to decree and achieve a cease-fire, and a cessation of aggressions, then we would be saying that the OAS is obsolete, and I do not believe this to be the case. I believe that the suggestion for a meeting, a call that we have already made... [pauses] a

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consultative meeting with foreign ministers is where certain concepts and basic principles must take precedence. These basic principles are to maintain, first of all, this peace; and second, to seek a method of solution that allows rapprochement, in order to prevent these conflicts, which not only cause enormous losses in human life—which we deeply deplore and will always deplore—but also the loss of resources, which we obviously need so much for our economic development. [end recording]

This was Foreign Minister Galo Leoro Franco, who replied at 2100 GMT to some questions by journalists at a news conference held at the CIESPAL [Latin American International Center for Advanced Journalist Studies]. He was also asked about the location of the Tihuinza detachment and the coordinates, a topic currently under discussion in Brasilia. He was asked why Ecuador would approach the OAS, if this organization was obsolete, as some have said, to discuss the current problem. He was also asked about the real prospects that the OAS may work on this case, to which the foreign minister replied:

[Begin recording] [Leoro] First of all, I want to say that Ecuador supplied the geographic and geodesic coordinates on the detachments in the Upper Cenepa area [words indistinct] the guarantors that for several days, no date could be given. These coordinates are exactly those that correspond to the places under the control of the Ecuadoran Armed Forces. Second, regarding the OAS, I must say that this is a procedural matter. I do not accept what you mention as the basis for a question because the normal procedure to summon such a meeting has taken place. The permanent council calls for this meeting. It does not establish a date so that other types of rapprochement may take place over possible solutions to the problem. The resolution states: Hopeful that guarantor countries may accomplish this task and hoping that this task will be successful. The summons has already been made; the date is the only thing pending.

In addition, there has been an offer from the Uruguayan Government for this meeting to be held in Montevideo. Thus, what we have is a period of suspension, but this does not mean that there has been a rejection or anything like that. We have therefore also found that this procedure is normal and we have not thought even for a second that there has been an OAS rejection. On the contrary, any moment now, we may have to attend this consultative meeting. [end recording]

### Officer Says Peruvians Not Respecting Cease-Fire

*PA1702011095 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[From "The Voz Andes Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Quito—The Ecuadoran Army has accused Peruvian military forces of not respecting the cease-fire that the government of President Alberto Fujimori declared unilaterally and that has been in effect since 1700 on Tuesday. We are demonstrating that Peru, having unilaterally declared the cease-fire, is not respecting it, said Colonel Jose Grizalba, commander of the No. 21st Condor Jungle Brigade. The officer said that after the cease-fire went into effect, an Ecuadoran patrol supplying a base in the area of conflict was ambushed by the Peruvian Army, which killed one soldier, wounded two others, and captured one.

Yesterday, personnel who were transporting supplies to Cueva de los Tayos were ambushed by a Peruvian patrol. We have one soldier dead and two wounded, and Peru has reported it has captured one Ecuadoran soldiers, the Peruvian military officer said. [sentence as heard]

President Sixto Duran-Ballen, who accepted this morning a truce proposal by the guarantor countries that Peru rejected hours afterward, said that despite a cessation of hostilities, skirmishes continue.

### Joint Command Bulletin Accuses Peru of Cease-Fire Violation

*PA1702042895 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Feb 95*

[Official Bulletin No. 31 issued by the Ecuadoran Armed Forces Joint Command in Quito on 16 February; from "The Voz Andes Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] 1. In view of the Peruvian Government's refusal to accept the Itamaraty peace declaration dated 15 February 1995, the Armed Forces Joint Command informs the international community, especially the protocol guarantor countries, of its enormous concern over such an irresponsible decision by the Peruvian Government, which clearly shows the Peruvian maneuver—namely, to declare a unilateral cease-fire to try to infiltrate an area belonging to Ecuador with a greater number of patrols to give them a presence in the disputed area and thereby to justify the invented declaration of victory issued by its president.

In view of this situation, and in accordance with what this Joint Command announced in Official Bulletin No. 28, the Ecuadoran Armed Forces will respect the cease-fire, provided our forces are not attacked and that Peruvian forces do not mobilize within the disputed area.

Any attempt to penetrate this area will be repelled by our forces, just as happened yesterday and today when Peruvian patrols attacked near Base Sur and Cueva de los Tayos—attacks to which our forces responded and which they ultimately turned back. As a result of this clash, which is a clear violation of Peru's cease-fire declaration, one Ecuadoran soldier was wounded and subsequently captured.

2. Our deployment across the entire border remains unchanged and watchful, waiting for international organizations to make the most appropriate decisions in the search for peace between the two nations.

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## Peru

### Military Sources Say No Breaches of Cease-Fire

*PY1602180695 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Lima, 16 Feb (EFE)—Military sources reported in Lima on 16 February that the cease-fire which Peru and Ecuador implemented on 14 February is holding and that Peruvian troops continue to withdraw to their regular posts.

No further incidents have taken place since the one in which Peru charged Ecuador with violating the cease-fire on the very day it was declared: Bombing Tihuinza right after it allegedly fell into Peruvian hands. [passage omitted]

Peruvian sources also reported that 13 Peruvian soldiers, members of a patrol that was lost in the Condor Mountain Range jungle during the fighting with Ecuador were found early on the morning of 16 February near Tihuinza base.

The dehydrated and exhausted soldiers were sent by helicopter to Ciro Alegria base from where they were flown to a hospital in Bagua, the headquarters of the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command on the border.

This is the second lost Peruvian patrol in the jungle to have reappeared. Another 12 soldiers managed to reach their base on 14 February after wandering about for a week.

Military sources have indicated that several patrols got lost in the Condor Mountain Range during the 19 days of armed conflict because of the nature of the terrain and the thick jungle.

It was reported in Lima on 16 February that three Ecuadoran soldiers died and one was captured on the border just before the cease-fire went into effect on 14 February. The Ecuadoran soldiers died minutes before the cease-fire went into effect and one was captured at the same time, Peruvian sources said.

### Fujimori Interviewed in Conflict Zone

*PY1602212895 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 February 95*

[Live telephone relay by correspondent Carlos Alvarado Chavez from the El Valor airport in Bagua, near the border with Ecuador, to studio announcer Jesus Miguel Calderon in Lima, including an interview with Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Alvarado] Good afternoon. It is now 1246. President Alberto Fujimori, his entourage, and journalists traveling with the head of state to the recovered zone, to Tihuinza, were unable to accomplish this goal for the second day in a row because of very bad weather conditions. Here we are with the head of state. We thank him for his kindness to Radio Programas.

Mr. President, are you going to insist on trying to visit the zone that was recovered by Peruvian soldiers, and where the Peruvian flag is already flying?

[Fujimori] In effect. The weather is not helping us. Besides, the trip will take some two and a half days, perhaps one more day. But this weekend we will probably organize an expedition to go there, following the path taken by our brave soldiers, until we reach Tihuinza. We will go through Cueva de los Tayos and Base Sur.

[Alvarado] Mr. President, would you like to describe the area for our listeners, so that they can get an idea of the difficulties? Yesterday we traveled some 2 kilometers. I am a witness to the difficulties in moving to the Cenepa River. These 2 km are pure mud, very difficult to cover. But you have a better idea of the access to the area recovered by Peruvians soldiers.

[Fujimori] Well, access is very difficult and complicated because of the rain, the mud, the dense vegetation, ditches, the ups and downs. It takes time to cross an area like this. But this is not the major problem. When the ditches are too large we use shortcuts. We will probably spent the night at a place called (Laye). There is a camp there. We will continue the next morning. We are studying this possibility. We cannot use helicopters at this time because security proceedings have not been worked out with the guarantor countries yet, and it is very risky to fly in that zone. Helicopters can always be hit by snipers. Our plan is to go then to PV1 [Watch Post One], then to (Laye), and then use a shortcut to Tihuinza. I reiterate, through Radio Programas, that Tihuinza is entirely in Peruvian hands. What the Ecuadoreans are talking about is an alleged Tihuinza where they have concentrated some troops, that is all. But we have won, we have evicted them. We have totally evicted them, and we have total control of the territory.

[Alvarado] Jesus Miguel, do you have any question for the president? He is listening.

[Calderon] Mr. President, good afternoon, it is a pleasure to greet you. I think it is very clear what you have said with respect to Tihuinza, to the false Tihuinza, which is already in Peruvian hands, that is, it has been recovered, because some international reports mention the word taken, as if the place had never been ours. The word we should use is recovered. What do you expect the government envoys, those that have been sent to various countries around the world to explain the real Peruvian position and the situation in what was the conflict area, to accomplish?

[Fujimori] I think, now that I am a bit better acquainted with the situation—we have not invaded Ecuadoran territory—now that Peru proposed a cease fire, as you have pointed out, after we recovered our territory, that there will be a better understanding and analysis of the conflict. We must convince the international community, particularly the circles that the envoys will visit, that the line marked by the Condor Mountain Range peaks is the

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border line. It must be clearly established that the Ecuadoreans are the invaders, not us. This territory was definitively marked by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and the report issued by Braz Dias de Aguiar. Our work, from now on, is to evict any Ecuadoran troops that might still be in this area.

Then the Foreign Ministry has to work on the Brazilian Foreign Ministry's peace declaration, and then—I think this might take some months—we must proceed to mark the entire line and see that the Rio Protocol is respected, just as the guarantor countries are firmly demanding now, and just as Peru always has during the past 53 years.

[Calderon] Mr. President, thank you very much for your kindness to Radio Programas del Peru and for this direct transmission from the conflict area. Very kind of you, Mr. President.

[Fujimori] Here I will give you back to Alvarado.

[Calderon] Alvarado, thank you for your information. If you have anything else to tell us, we would be pleased to listen to you.

[Alvarado] The places we visited, such as the post or base (Cavo Valtivia)—the people there were actively participating in search and rescue operations for soldiers who might still be hiding somewhere, like pilots. Is that not so, Mr. President?

[Fujimori] In effect, people at this base are cooperating in the search. They are also cooperating in supplying food and equipment to the troops at advanced posts. This news is important and worth noting.

[Alvarado] We thank the president for his kindness to Radio Programas. This transmission is being made from the airport El Valor, and we will soon return to Lima. Mr. President, is there anything you want to add?

[Fujimori] I would like to repeat that Peruvian troops have shown a great deal of patriotism, and have achieved victory. This victory was so categorical that the Ecuadoreans had to invent those false posts. I am sure reporters from local television stations will show what Cueva de los Tayos and areas like Tihuinza look like. These areas in effect merit a report. These areas are entirely in our hands. I can assure television station audiences that this has been an outstanding victory, particularly because of the conditions existing in the zone. Thank you for the opportunity.

[Alvarado] Thank you, Mr. President. This is Carlos Alvarado speaking from the El Valor airport, in Bagua, in Amazonas Department.

### Ministry Announces Release of Peruvians Detained in Ecuador

*PY1602215195 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1919 GMT 16 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Lima, 16 Feb (EFE)—The Peruvian Foreign Ministry today disclosed that 128 Peruvian citizens detained in Ecuador have been released while negotiations continue to obtain the release of another 66 still being held in prison in that neighboring country.

Of the 11 released in the past few hours, six were detained in Guayaquil and five in Quito, where only one Peruvian is still detained.

The latest releases are the result of negotiations by Luzmila Sanabria, Peruvian Foreign Ministry director general for consular affairs, before Ecuadoran authorities. [passage omitted]

### 'Alleged Peruvian Refusal' To Sign Peace Proposal Denied

*PY1702004895 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 0006 GMT 17 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A source at the Peruvian Foreign Ministry just said that our country has not yet answered the proposal of the guarantor countries. The statement by the Ecuadoran foreign minister about the alleged Peruvian refusal to sign the document is therefore not true.

The same source said there is still no official information. He also recalled that President Alberto Fujimori said yesterday that his answer to the guarantor countries would be given in less than five days. The diplomatic source labeled the statement by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Galo Leoro in Quito today propaganda.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 2127 GMT on 16 February in a 40-word item datelined Quito 16 February reports that Ecuador said "today" that Peru "had not accepted" the peace agreement negotiated in Brasilia with the mediation of Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and the United States, showing an "aggressive attitude," according to Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Galo Leoro. The Ecuadoran foreign minister called, therefore, for "an urgent meeting of the OAS Foreign Ministers Consultative Council."]

### Fujimori in Lima; Hopes Cease-Fire Signed in 'Few Days'

*PY1702015495 Lima America Television Network in Spanish 0115 GMT 17 Feb 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] After dismissing the possibility of reaching the base of Tihuinza, President Alberto Fujimori decided to return to Lima.

Upon his arrival at the 8th Air Group, the president met with the media.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Do you believe all the necessary conditions exist for Peru and Ecuador to sign a peace agreement?

[Fujimori] The conditions do exist in the conflict zone. As I have already stated, this peace agreement entails, in the first place, a complete cease-fire. As you know, we have travelled under very precarious conditions, in the form of

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a military operation, due to the possible presence of snipers, of missile launchers. We are, therefore, talking about a complete cease-fire guaranteed by the military observers. In the second place, the demilitarization of certain zones to avoid unexpected clashes, and in the third place, the complete demilitarization of Peruvian territory from possible invader troops, that naturally still exist.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Fujimori] Naturally, they do exist.

[Reporter] How long then will it take to dislodge them?

[Fujimori] They must be dislodged peacefully, as is contemplated in the peace proposal.

[Reporter] Mr. President, when will this latest peace proposal from the representatives of the guarantor countries be signed definitely?

[Fujimori] I presume in the next few days because we agree on the basic concepts, on the three I have just mentioned. But we must be very cautious to avoid misinterpretations. [end recording]

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